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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,681

Applicant(s)

LEVINE, JONATHAN D.

Examiner

CHAD DICKERSON

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2008.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/16/2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/23/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the reference of Kato '236 is still applied to the claims listed below in the rejection. In the remarks made by the Applicant, the rejection was traversed by the reasoning that the Kato reference did not disclose obtaining book files in job definition format ("JDF"), converting book files from JDF into a master book embodied in common normal format (CNF), and the newly added claim amendment. The Examiner would like to briefly respond to the allegations below.

Regarding the feature of obtaining JDF files, the reference of Sangroniz '466 has been added to clearly disclose this feature.

Regarding the feature of "converting book files from JDF into a master book", the Examiner disagrees with the assertion of the Kato reference not teaching this limitation. When looking at the claim language, it is important to note that the industry standard of JDF is based on the language of XML. When taking this fact into consideration, reading the claim language becomes clearer. For example, consider both claim features (b) and (d). In step (b), a conversion takes place of book files into a master book in a common normal format ("CNF"). Based on Applicant's specification CNF includes files stored in XML format (page 6 or paragraph [0013]). Therefore, one can draw a conclusion that both CNF and JDF require the use of XML based on the background information listed above. Now, the Applicant stated on page 13 of the remarks that the JDF is converted into CNF (i.e. *format A into format B (JDF into CNF)*). However, when looking at the specification and the claim language of claims 1 and 20, nowhere is it listed that the JDF is converted into any other form of data. It states that the book files, which have book information compiled in JDF, are converted into master book files embodied in common normal format files. When looking at the term embodied, the Examiner interprets this to mean in the terms of the claim language and specification "represented in a certain manner". The only thing that is being converted is a couple of book files being processed (i.e. combined), or converted, into a master book that is represented in XML format, as recited in claim 1, and the conversion of book files in CNF, or XML, that also describes the input JDF files. When viewing claim limitation with these conclusions, it makes sense to have equipment specific files converted from CNF files that include JDF definitions. The JDF definitions are described in XML that is

independent from the printing device and the master book is comprised of this same XML. When looking at the Applicant's reasoning on this conversion, if the JDF was converted into another format, there would be no basis to have the JDF definitions included with the CNF files during this conversion in step (d). However, when one understands the very nature of the JDF language, the manner in which it describes printed information and the process it also describes to reach that printed result, then the limitations in the claims seem connected from point (b) to point (d) if XML is a common link through the process.

With the above reasoning, the Examiner still feels that the conversion of book files from JDF into master book embodied in CNF files is still performed, but the Examiner would like to offer more explanations in light of the Kato reference. The Kato reference involves multiple conversions. When looking at paragraphs [0055]-[0062], the system discloses converting an output command from the application into the electronic original format, or intermediate file format data. The electronic original format is the same format disclosed in paragraph [0120] that has the image data described in EMF or PDF and the attribute information in JDF or DEVMODE. When the system performs any processing involving adding pages to chapters and chapters to a book, the system is using data involving EMF or PDF and JDF or DEVMODE because the data has to be described in terms of its images and attributes. When interpreting the term of mastering, the Examiner accepted the explanation of sending files or information through a pre-process (see paragraphs [0003] or [0005] of noted Application's spec) in order to have a complete book. When using this explanation, the converted book files

that are described in JDF and are mastered in a form embodied in a CNF file that are reproduction system and solution-independent, the Kato reference performs this same feature. The book files that consist of a page or a chapter can be combined, or processed into one book file (see paragraphs [0077]-[0100]). The files that are combined with other book files are in the electronic original data format, or intermediate file format. As discussed above, the intermediate file format consists of PDF or EMF with attribute descriptions in JDF or DEVMODE. With different files combined into a complete book that consists of the above forms, the conversion of book files described in JDF into an organized book files comprised of pages and chapters that are embodied in a format that is independent from the copier system, the claim feature regarding the conversion of book files is performed. Since these same files are stored on an intermediate code storage module (107), this performs the feature of storing files in memory as a mastered book that consists of a file format that is not dependent on the reproduction system.

Lastly, when it comes to the newly added claim feature, the Examiner believes this is performed during the printing error process in Kato. During this process, the page that is apart of an output error is determined to still need processing from a intermediate code format to a PDL format in order for re-printing to occur to that page (see paragraphs [0131]-[0158]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

Art Unit: 2625

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The phrase "converting said book files from JDF into a master book embodied in common normal format (CNF) files" renders the claim language indefinite in claim 1. Since JDF is composed of an XML schema and the Applicant describes the CNF file as a XML file, are these two types of XML different? Where specifically is it stated that the JDF is converted into another form? If the job composed of JDF is converted in another form, why is JDF still used in claim limitation (d)? The Examiner would like more clarity in reference to the claim language and how this language relates back to the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 9-11, 14-17, 20, 21, 28-30 and 33-36 rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 (US Pub No 2003/0103236) in view of Sangroniz (US Pub No 2005/0050466).

Re claim 1: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand method for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction systems, said method comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining book files from at least one of a memory, scanner and network (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]),

said book files including book identification information and book production information, wherein said book files are compiled into a digital representation of a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format, which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book production information; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

b) converting said book files from JDF into a master book embodied in common normal format (CNF) files that are reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the JDF is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is considered as an intermediate file format data. Several files can be combined together, or pre-processed, into a complete book file, which would be considered as a mastered book. With different pages and chapters able to be added to a already existing book and the pages are represented by PDF or EMF combined with attributes in JDF or DEVMODE, the feature of having book files converted, or processed, into a complete book and embodied in a language independent from the reproduction system performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0100] and [0120]);

c) storing said CNF files in memory as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0120]);

d) determining if said CNF files need to be converted into equipment specific format files based on a book reproduction system to be utilized for reproduction and if

conversion is necessary, thereafter (i.e. in the system, when processing the book files, an error can occur in the system. When a generation of an error in outputting information in the printer occurs, the system detects the pages in which errors have been made. Shown in figure 4 is the detection of this information. Different processes take place depending on the situation regarding the sheet in error. However, regardless of the different processes, the sheet is eventually re-printed in figure 7. Based on the error processing shown in figure 3, the system determines if an error occurs in the output process. Then the system determines which files that are in an intermediate format need to be reprinted. Finally, in figure 7, the system determines which pages need to be re-printed and generates PDL data from the book files in intermediate code; see figs. 3-7, paragraphs [0131]-[0158])

converting said CNF files into said equipment specific format files including JDF definitions that match the needs of said book reproduction system (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF definitions and the

intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

e) reproducing said book at said book reproduction system (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) (i.e. the system of Sangroniz is similar to the system of Kato in the manner in which both systems involve a client device sending printing information to an apparatus to be printed (same field of endeavor). However, in Sangroniz, the print facility that receives job ticket information, the job ticket is described in a JDF format. This same job ticket is received from a client through a network, or from a storage device. Since the Kato device can consists of a host computer and a printer or consists only one printing apparatus (Kato paragraph [0207]), the feature of obtaining information in JDF into a single apparatus can perform the above feature; see paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of obtaining book

files in job definition format (JDF), incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of electronic files (i.e. the file stored in the system is converted into an electronic file in the system; see paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses to teach the method in claim 1, wherein step d) comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises printing information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes

information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises binding information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 13, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the

qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when obtaining e-book creation information, which is analogous to the book production information, the printing capabilities of the requester is obtained; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

Re claim 20: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand system for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction workflows, said system comprising:

at least one of a scanner, memory and data network for obtaining book contents for a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0113]);

a book file generator adapted to generate a digital representation of said book targeted for reproduction into book files including book identification information and book production information (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format, which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book production information; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

a common normal format converter adapted to convert said book files into a common normal format that is reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each

page and the JDF is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is coded as intermediate file format data; see paragraph [0120]);

a book file memory adapted to store common normal format files representing said book targeted for reproduction as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which concurs with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0120]);

an equipment specific format file converter adapted to convert common normal format files into a equipment specific format files including JDF definitions matching the needs of a book reproduction equipment being utilized to reproduce the book (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing

requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

a book reproducer adapted to reproduce the book from information comprised by the equipment specific format files (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) (i.e. the system of Sangroniz is similar to the system of Kato in the manner in which both systems involve a client device sending printing information to an apparatus to be printed (same field of endeavor). However, in Sangroniz, the print facility that receives job ticket information, the job ticket is described in a JDF format. This same job ticket is received from a client through a network, or from a storage device. Since the Kato device can consists of a host computer and a printer or consists only one printing

apparatus (Kato paragraph [0207]), the feature of obtaining information in JDF into a single apparatus can perform the above feature; see paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF), incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 '462 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of electronic files (i.e. the file stored in the system is converted into an electronic file in the system; see paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises printing equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises binding equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in

which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 35: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, the printing attributes are related to the book file being printed is considered as the printing

capabilities since these attributes define the manner in which to develop or create the book file in the printer; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

1. Claims 3, 12, 13, 22, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Warmus '149 (USP 6332149).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book; and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of

scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of: via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to

convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

2. Claims 4-8, 18, 19, 23-27, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach disclose the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. in the system, book identification information includes an author; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025].

The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher,

publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book

identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025].

The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers.

The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain

information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book in order to enable a consumer “print-on-demand” hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
4. Hansen (USP 6407820) discloses an efficient use of print resources within a job stream.
5. Suzuki (USP 5923013) discloses print control system and method for controlling the system in page by page basis.
6. Holmstead (USP 7265866) discloses a cache memory system and method. This system obtains JDF files from memory for printing.
7. Jackson (USP 7064848) discloses a system and method for converting print jobs stored in printshop job description language files into printshop workflow. This invention uses jobs in JDF to be printed in the workflow of the printshop.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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